

ARABIC LEVEL 2

حُرُوفُ الْمَدِّ

LETTERS OF ELONGATION



REMEMBER...

Previously, we went over the different harakat, being the Dhammah, Fathah, and Kasrah respectively

HOWEVER...

How would we elongate the sounds of these harakat?

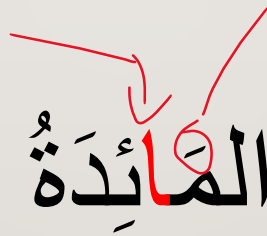
حُرُوفُ الْمَدِّ

As we know, Arabic is not like English; in Arabic, most everything is pronounced as written. In Arabic, they use what are called حُرُوفُ الْمَدِّ, or “letters of elongation” to elongate the sounds that the harakat make.

حُرُوفُ الْمَدِّ

a letter of elongation in Arabic is either a waw, alif, or yaa which was preceded by a harakah which agrees with it.

The alif elongates the
sound made by the fathah



The fathah agrees with the alif,
which is after it

NOTICE

When we say “agrees with”, what we mean is that the harakah and the letter after it make the same sound. So:

- The dhammah and the waaw make the same sound
- The fathah and the alif make the same sound
- The kasrah and the yaa make the same sound

NOTICE

Be especially mindful of which harakat are followed by the letters of elongation and which are not. Erring in this is one of the biggest mistakes that new Arabic students make – especially in names, and everyone needs to be able to say their name correctly!

EXERCISE

Read the following words aloud:

كُوبٌ. طَائِرَةٌ. مِصْبَاحٌ.

حَامِدٌ. عَائِشَةُ. حَمُودٌ.

خَدِيجَةٌ. مَحْمُودٌ. زِيَادٌ.

Note that in English, for many words we put emphasis on the second syllable. If we were to do that with some of the names here, we'd be mispronouncing them! Haamid (حَامِدٌ) would become Hameed, and A'isha (عَائِشَةُ) would become Ayeesha!

LET'S USE WHAT WE KNOW!

READ AND WRITE THE FOLLOWING:

Trace and Read

بَا بِي بُوَا تَا تِي تُوَا تَا

ثِي تُوَا جَا جِي جُوَا حَا

حِي حُوَا خَا خِي خُوَا دَا

دِي دُوَا ذَا ذِي ذُوَا رَا

رِي رُوَا زَا زِي زُوَا سَا



حَقِيبَةٌ



طَاوِلَةٌ



كِتَابٌ



بِسَاطًا



حَاسُوبًا



هَاتِفٍ

LET'S USE WHAT WE KNOW!

CIRCLE THE LETTERS OF ELONGATION IN THE
FOLLOWING WORDS: